GUIDE TO CREATE AN ORGANICS COLLECTION PROGRAM FOR YOUR OFFICE

An organics collection program for your office provides an opportunity for employees to reduce the amount of food waste they are generating through the collection of food scraps to be either composted onsite or processed by a third party. In 2018, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) created an organics collection program for their central office located in Nashville. The program has been able to divert hundreds of pounds of organics material annually from going into landfills.

Prior to implementation of an office organics collection program, it is important to assign a program champion to manage the day-to-day operations and answer questions that employees may have. It is also important to develop a plan to help ensure the success of the program. The plan will need to address the following steps:

1. Coordination

For an organics collection to be successful, it is essential to coordinate with the various staff that perform duties associated with waste management within a building/organization Working with building managers to develop an understanding of their staff's waste management responsibilities will ensure that the collection of organic materials will operate without significantly impacting the facility's operations (see table below).

Facilities Manager	Environmental Health & Safety Manager		
 Waste disposal Office space allocation Janitorial services Equipment maintenance Facilities maintenance 	 Health and safety planning Inspect work areas for safety issues Risk assessment 		

2. Collection Containers.

Containers for collecting organic materials should be adequate in size and should be covered to reduce associated odors and pests. For larger offices, a typical household trash container (13-gallon) is adequate for collecting food scraps and organic materials if it is emptied daily or every other day. Trash cans with a pedal (See Figure 1.) that opens and closes the top of the can are affordable and provide non-contact access which is more convenient for employees when disposing of their food scraps. Be sure to use trash liners that are compostable as haulers and processors will not accept your materials if they are contaminated with plastic liners.



Figure 1

3. Layout

The priority for the placement of any waste collection container needs to be convenience. If containers are located where they are easily accessible to employees, they maximize the amount of waste they capture and reduce the amount of contamination. An appropriate location for collecting organic materials is typically in a break room or kitchen where most organic materials (food scraps) are generated. The collection containers should be located next to trash and recycling containers and clearly labeled. Collection containers should be emptied frequently to help reduce odors and pests associated with food waste.

4. Organic Materials

To avoid contamination and ensure that you are collecting quality compost material, develop a list of organic materials that can be collected. Examples of accepted items may include food scraps, napkins/paper that is contaminated with food, compostable containers, and coffee grounds. The list will be dependent upon how and where your organic material is being disposed and processed.

Items to avoid collecting include non-compostable food containers and cutlery as well as bones which some composters cannot process. The best way to avoid contamination by these materials is to have signs on or near collection containers that clearly define what can and cannot be collected.

5. Disposal

There are several options for disposing of your organic material. Various factors need to be considered when determining which option is the most appropriate for an office environment including cost and the availability of resources such as space, equipment, and volunteer support. Below are a list of the options and their associated pros and cons.

Option 1: Vendor Pick-up

- Most expensive weekly collection fees vary dependent upon the amount of material generated
- Most convenient, low maintenance vendors can collect material directly your collection containers (most expensive), or the material can be consolidated and staged for collection in a convenient pick-up location such as a loading dock (less expensive).
- Paperwork a contract will be required with the vendor to ensure continued collection service is provided.

Option 2: Transporting Organics for Processing

- Less expensive –some compost facilities will allow for material drop-offs for free or for a minimal
 cost depending upon the amount. Make sure that the organics you are collecting align with what the
 facility is able to accept.
- Less convenient, increased maintenance dropping off organics at a composting facility will require coordination of volunteers to deliver the material. Develop a routine schedule to reduce any inconvenience associated with the delivery. A suitable storage space to stage the material may be required if drop-offs are scheduled less frequently.
- Paperwork a contract may be required to accept the collected organics

Option 3: Onsite Processing

- Least expensive purchasing an onsite composter and some tools will incur some initial upfront costs, but will eliminate any recurring fees associated with collection, transportation and delivery. Be sure to have approval from facilities management to engage in onsite composting.
- Least convenient, most maintenance composting onsite will require a significant level of
 management and maintenance. It will involve educating volunteers on how to maintain a compost
 pile and developing a routine schedule to ensure the materials are properly managed. For some
 general guidance on starting composting, visit TDEC's Division of Solid Waste Management website
 or read this brochure.
- Space onsite composting requires space to process the materials you have collected. Depending
 upon the amount generated, an appropriate amount of outdoor space will need to be identified.
 The space will need to be conveniently located near your facility but will need to factor in associated
 odors and pests and their impact on employees. Dispersal of the final compost product will also
 need to be considered whether it is to be used for onsite landscaping needs or be transported
 offsite.

6. Evaluation

Routine monitoring of your organics collection can help evaluate how successful a program is. Tracking the material collected on a weekly or monthly basis can show trends in the amount collected and help identify any potential contamination issues.

If using a collection service, most vendors will provide weights for the materials processed and provide documentation of proper processing of the organics. If the material is being composted onsite, disposed of by employees, or the vendor does not provide weights, record the materials using a simple bathroom scale and maintain a log of all materials diverted from the landfill.

List of Vendors in Tennessee

Location	Company	Address	Phone Number	Website
Middle TN Area	The Compost Company	3643 TN-12, Ashland City, TN 37015	(615) 380-1090	https://www.compostcompany.com/
Nashville	Compost Nashville		(615) 398-0209	https://compostnashville.org/
Memphis	The Compost Fairy	1846 Nelson Ave, Memphis, TN 38114	(901) 383-3549	https://compostfairy.com/
Knoxville	Green Heron	PO Box 933, Knoxville, TN 37902	(865) 236-0557	https://www.greenheroncompost.com/
Johnson City	Hoffman Composting	303 Woodlyn Rd, Johnson City, TN 37601	(423) 943-0712	https://www.hoffmancomposting.com/
Chattanooga	Compost House (Atlas Organics)			https://www.composthouse.com/